delivered an oration. He said:

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RESTING AT RIVERSIDE.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL GRANT. A PROCESSION AND CEREMONIES OF SOL

EMN SPLENDOR AND BEAUTY. A REVIEW OF THE DAY-SCOPE AND MEANING OF

With a magnificence of imposing display to whole country lent its aid, with cerenonies that challenged in their solemn grander the storied pages of the past, with reverent honor meet to crown the close of a great caree the body of General Ulysses S. Grant was placed a rest yesterday in the metropolis of the land whose union he had preserved. By every tribute that a grateful, sorrowing people could pay, the burial was made worthy of the glory which the deeds of the mighty Captain had won. In pomp and spiendor on shore and wave the final homage of the Republic was paid to him to

whom it owed so much, and with booming artillery and clamor of beils, in the presence of reveren multitudes, the dead General was left to sleep amid a scene of beauty such as nature rarely paints

In its proportions, the demonstration of National respect and honor was colossal. Its several features by their simple magnitude would have made the day memorable in the city's annals, even had they not been quickened by a spirit and meaning of loftmess and grandeur. It were almost idle to attempt to compute the numbers of spectators that peopled the line of march or of the soldiery and private citizens who made up the great procession. At a moderate estimate train and boat must have added half a million to the population of Manhattan Island; of the Federal and State troops and vet eraus whose military brillnancy gave the chief splen-dor to the pageant fully 30,000 marched, and in the civilian organizations whose participation added largely to its imposing character some 10,000 mer were included. Such a mighty outpouring of people in the streets, such a marshalling of men in one array the inhabitants of New-York never saw to the great demonstration of the French capital when Victor Hugo was laid to rest could the observances of yesterday be likened in their extent. But there the parallel ends, and the two occasions can be associated only by the contrasts

The day was surrendered to the solemn ceremony Most of the piaces of pleasure were closed and silent like the business places, banks and exchanges. The funeral pageant was not mocked by the signs of selfishness and greed. By every mark of sorrow that could be shown by public officer and private citizen, with the whole spirit that pervaded the people one of patriotic decorum, the solemn ceremonies were invested with a dignity that was not the least part of the significance of the honors gratefully paid to the departed commander.

But more than by its propertions, noble they were, was the demonstration made worthy to be cailed great. It was the Nation's dead that was laid to rest and the Nation's chief officers crowded the funeral train. It was the grea er whose valor and genius had perpetuated the Republic one and inseparable to whom the last homage was to be given and the lead-ing spirits of the army that had conquered under him and the army that he had conquored were there to testify their admiration of his valo and martial glory. It was one who had for two terms been the head of a Nation at peace and many distinguished citizens of that Nation paid their tribute of respect to him who had been the First Citizen among them. And as the world had done him bonor living, as the greatest of Americans its other Governments sent their representatives to add international homage to his greatness, dead Nor was the State left alone to show forth the lofty appreciation in which the hero was held. To his pier came priest, rabbi and minister, finding no bar of church or sect against a united homage to the high virtues of his character. More eloqu than words could tell, the official character of those who followed the sombre stateliness of the fu-neral car bespoke the high importance of the occasion. The President of United States ; the Vice-President and members of former Cabinet Ministers; honorable judges of the Nation's highest court; Senators and presentatives from the Federal Congress; two ex-Presidents of the Republic; the Governor of New-York; and Governors from more than a dozen States of the Union; Ministers from foreign courts; members of the State Legislature; heads of Goveromental and municipal departments by the score the Mayors of a dozen cities-these guests bereaved family stamped ceremony with indelible significance. And second only to the official recognition of the day was that given by the many organizations of veterans who had served directly under the old General; the delegations from all the business organizations of the city, and the clubs and various bodies from New-York and other cities, which by a long and ar dnous march, testified to the sacrifice the people of every class were eager to make for the exaltation of their hero's memory. Completing the solemn meaning of the observances of the day, the partici-pation of the Army and Navy and National Guards men from many States, crowned the obsequies with all the martial pomp due to the military eminence

of the mighty soldier. Anxious thoughts had for days previous bee directed toward the weather on the fineral day. The afternoon and evening of Friday had not given the promise hoped for of bright sky and balmy Clouds dull with the suggestion of rain had flitted across the heavens, and at one time timid drops, sinking quickly into the dust here and there sent twinges of apprehension to the hearts of those who were wishing for a faultless day. When morning broke the sky still showed reluctance to submit to the undisputed dominion of the sun. But the gray clouds with their slight menace of showers only served to muffle the rays that might otherwis have imposed the burden of oppressive heat upon the funeral procession. The haze that softened the blue beauty of the sky seemed to lend a subdued sympathy of color with the scene spread beneath it Now and then the whole landscape was lit up with a flash of gold, as the August sun shook off th floating masses of fleece that were fain to shield his face. The air was cool without a hint of chilliness and yet the atmosphere contained a stimulus that made a perfect marching day for the paraders.

With the early hours the city was alive wit crowds hastening on foot or in vehicles toward every spot along the long line of march which promised a view of the stately pageant. Glittering lines of soldiery lent brilliancy here and there to lower Broadway and stretched bands of color along the streets that branched out on either side of the great avenue. The dark masses of the civic organzations gave a sharp contrast to flashing plumes cs at the several spots where they had assembled. Up Broadway and Fifth-ave., across the connecting streets on the route and out along ribbon stretched on a fabric of green up to the shaggy sides of Claremont, a fringe of gathering umanity broadened or narrowed itself as peopl moved from place to place. In the wide purplin Hudson shadowed by the Palisades, craft of varying shape hung sut white wings of sail or puffed curling smoke against the sky, and off the funeral ground the National men-of-war kept solemn sentinel watch over the dead Commander's tomb. Down at the City Hall, waiting again to receive its venerated burden, the lofty plumes and sable drapings of the catafalque towered before the imposing front of the building where, since Wednesday, the body

rt had arrived. The picture changed, but upon all the quickening motion of the scene the granden

of dignity was kept impressed. The spirit of the sleeping General's presence, which, while the multitudes in thousands waited in these wonderful ines of the previous three days to catch a glimps of the face reposing in the open coffin, had ban-ished every token of disturbance or disorder, seemed to hold entire sway over the vast numbers that watched the funeral march. Quietly, decorously the people waited while the broad files went by, subdued whispers only breaking the reverent silence which neld the spectators most of the time, and the usua abors of the police at the gathering of enor mous crowds were lightened, made almos superfluous by the sentiment of grief and respec inspired by the presence of the illustrious dead. In the City Hall Park the crowds were light, the better view of the parade offered by the more northern end of the route drawing the bulk of on-

ookers further up town.

The clattering of horses' hoofs on the pavement f Broadway, as General Hancock and his staff rode slowly up toward the head of the column gave the signal for the moving of the Federal con tingent. Out on the air floated the mournful melod of dirge and then preceded by the attending elerg between the dark-hued lines of the body-esco the sombre shape of the hero's coffin was tender borne from the portals of the City Hall and placed amid the black mag-nificence of the catafalque. With solemn lowness the funeral car moved into Broadway the lines of waiting soldiers and the civic organiza tions stiffened to the orders of the commanding officers; division after division swung into its place olding the many dignitaries of Nation, State and city joined the array, and with the quiet air thrilled with the beauty of solemn music the progress toward the burial ground was begun.

Until the bright sheen of leaves and grass i

troops, the picture, differing only in the extent and variety of its beauty, was like other spectacles of gavly clad military with which a great city is fa miliar. The march had been made up Broadway to Fourteenth-st., through the street to Fiftheve, and up that proud avenue to Fifty-seventh-st Here some of the organizations fell out of line and hispersed, while others lured by the coolness of th day, kept on their way to where the ceremonie were to end, though the regulations did not require it. Shortened somewhat in its length but shorn of none of the beauty of martial uniform and accou trement, the pageant seized new splendor from th oveliness of its environment. The rolling, sinuous Drive rose and fell in gentle undulations, now skirting around a rugged knoll of rocky, stony ground, crested with he foliage of tree and bush; then dipping until the rich screens of verdure in the park would hide the glory of the river from view; again seeking level where the changing tint of wave shone under burst of sunshine through the interstices o merald boughs. By this varying stretch of grov

and sward, over the broad gray of the road, the glittering files of soldiery carried their brilliant changes of bright color, hersemen, bandsmen and troops alternately bearing some new bue within the range of vision. Marred by the happening of no serious accident the splendid array moved on, until the goal of the mourners was reached late in the afternoon. Majestic m its calu tranquility, the broad bosom of the Hudson spread its fair expanse at the base of the steep slope lead ing down from the plateau, the eye vainly seeking the limit of the interminable azure to the south and to the north resting on the purple glory of the Jofty shores that seemed to wall in the placed waters of the Tappan Zee as though to enshrine a jewel. To the southward, stretchthe range of sight, the verdure of the Park heaped its emeralds in careles

profusion, and across the river the bold heights or the western bank stood like battlements against the heaven. Only to the east was the vista really broken by the rude work of man's hands beyond, in the distance, another magnificence of landscape unrolled a splendor o green against the misty blue, faintly visible, of Long Island Sound. Around the plateau where stands the tomb, a cordon of color was made by the troops selected to encircle part in the closing exercises, while down the road regiment after regiment was deployed in double blue and white and gray, relieved by the scattered bits of livelier hue from epaulette, felt or feather. Against the whole array the soberer colors of civilian dress yielded an effective con

After the recital of the noble military ritual o the Grand Army of the Republic, the modest but impressive burial services of the Methodist Episcopal Church were read. Sweetly the tones bugle, sounding military "taps," floated upon the air after the benediction had been pro unced, and then the thunder of artillery and the rattle of musketry called into life the slumbering echoes of the hill in the salutes fire over the grave of the Nation's most illustrious warrior, Slowly, reverently the great assemblage of soldiers and citizens dispersed. He, who had lived a life crowned with who yielded to the Conqueror of all men, only after a heroic battle with the foe, rested in ground henceforth to be sacred in memory, song and story, a hero's burnal closing the last scene in the noble drama of his life.

ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH.

HOW THE SIGHTSEERS GATHERED-FROM

CITY HALL TO CLAREMONT. The ten thousands upon ten thousands of hu beings who assembled in the city along the line of march, poured out into this axial route like innumerable streams from a mighty sponge. They began their inroad into the city, their exodus from notels and private residences at early morn and kept up the seemingly endles nflux until a compact, dense, impassable wall of humanity stood in silent array along the thorough fares through which the procession was to pass. At 5 a. m. angry, threatening clouds gathered over the city, and for a moment the predicted storm of rain was imminent. Then some kindly influence north and the morning's sun broke through locculent clouds and lighted up the City Hall Square. Groups of policemen lounged, chatted and yawned upon the City Hall steps. A cordon of them kept at the fountain circle an awaiting crowd people who had lingered from the wee sma urs. At neighboring coffee-houses other police men were taking a nip at breakfast, preparatory to the duties of the day. An hour passed on and battalions of policemen marched to the City Hall from Old Slip and the Oak Street Police Station. Inspector Steers was already awake and on the alert. The policemen massed themselves in a body, and then dispersed to form the alignmen bout the plaza of the City Hall. Already people were beginning to pour into the city. They came by the Chambers, the Liberty, the Fulton, the Wal and the South Ferries, from James' Slip, at the I'wenty-third-st., the Thirty-fourth-st., the Christopher ferries, by the early trains and by boats. Farmers in their Sunday suits, women with bundles and babies, young men and young women, all duly supplied with umbrellas women, all duly supplied with umbrellas and lunches, hastened through Chambers-st., hurried up Broadway, passed in by the Bridge cars and at once sought places of refuge. The most available points were the large Broadway stores. By 7 o'clock Brondway from City Hall well up toward Union Equare had been taken possession of by the early risers from neighboring towns. They were eager, determined people, who sought the best possible lookout points, and they got them as rapidly as possible. This human influx continued at an almost ap-palling rate. When St. Paul's rang out 8 o'clack

and policemen from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Precincts, in all 350 men, had arrived and had been distributed in and around the City Hall and its approaches it seemed, to continue the metaphor, as if the huge sponge had been squeezed to its limit and the city and its environs had been poured forth into lower Broadway. Workmen were busy putting up "reserved seats." and improvised balonies had even then been filled to overflowing by out-of-town people, who had determined to witness the procession from in front of the great dry-good ouses and places just below Union Square The street sweepers were busy making Broadway cleaner than it ever was before; streets were indi cated as closed by wooden standards, where seat were erected and soon taken, although stout object ions were made to a charge of more than fift; ents : handkerchiefs were spread out as dress pro tectors: pe ople were perched upon stands improvised at every point; half-erected structures were utilized as view points; the eager in-rushing throng gazed in wonder at the drapings, stared at their own numbers and awaited the march of

As early as 8 o'clock the balconies in front of the Grand Central and the New-York hotels were occupied with sightseers. The large room over the Manhattan Savings Institution was filled with people rising tier on tier; in fron of Harrigan and Hart's old theatr large stand was rapidly filling. a large stand was rapidly nining. Before the St. Denis Hotel crowds watched the cavalry dismounting near Grace Church. A compact mass of people extended along Broadway from Twelfth to Fourteenth st., while the Morton House windows were filled by persons who had paid a high

price for the privilege. Most of the owners of Fifth Avenue residence were out of town, and walks, stone steps and ever loorsteps of the aristocratic thoroughfare were invaded soon after 8 o'clock by the multitude. Wherever there was a store or a wareroom it was turned into a temporary theatre. Seats went at exorbitant prices and there was no lack of buyers. By 9 o'clock the avenue was given over to the silent

Madison Square was a scene of active life from an early hour. Nine o'clock saw it a mass of human beings. People here, too, were out bright and early that no one might see more than themselves. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was astir and its balcony was early in use. Further up the avenue the crowds extended, more dense of possible. Boys were perched upon if possible. Boys were perched upon lamp-posts and telegraph wires; women were scated on the heavy stone fences; even stately churches opened their vestibules and their porches, which were supplied with seats wherein the members of their congregations and their friends had taken position as, early as 9 o'clock. The grounds in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral were invaded and men, women and children hung to the fence before the Roman Catholic Criphan Asylum. The cold marble of the fence around the Stewart house waz given an animated appearance by a row of sightxers, and the Aster doorsteps were not respected.

stewart house was given an animated appearance by a row of sightzeers, and the Astor doorsteps were not respected.

In Fifty-seventh st. the vacant lots were filled with row upon row of seats, all filled by the populace. The Central Presbyterian Church, with its noble front beautifully draped, was a most excellent point for a view of the procession, and by 9:30 possession had been taken of it. In the Boulevard becan an interminable array of trucks and wagons drawn up on each side. Their owners were there with them at 6 o'clock, and so were venders of ice-cream and lemonade. Tents lived the road, with seats beneath. But for a time buyers were surce. One Italian family had its tent to itself. The head of the family and the old grandfather thereof were safely ensconced there and they were up with the sun. A rocky eminence at Sixty-fifth-st, afforded a capital lookout, and people were clinging to inches in the rocks, ong before the procession started, listening to the Farragut Drum Corps as it made music in its parch for position. Stone piles were utilized for seats. Again, at the entrance to the Riverside Drive, at Seventy-second-st. a picturesque gathering of popie adorned jutting rocks on a promontory. Seats were for saic in the grounds of the New-York Orphan Asvlum and many were taken early, two Broadway and Fifth-ave, stages of olden time being patronized especially.

Here, near the entrance, a mounted Park policeman had his hands full in turning back country people in buggies and city people in carriages. Yet he succeeded. He tried to stop a 224 Regument

man had his hands full in turning back country people in buggies and city people in carriages. Yet he succeeded. He tried to stop a 22d Kegument ambulance, but gave it up, saying: "The laugh is on me," when he had examined papers and had seen the yellow flag. Two bicycle riders were summarily sent wheeling back. Then Captain Gastim with Sergeant Taylor marched unflinchingly along and ordered the police to drive out of the cross liy sent wheeling back. Then Captain Gastlin with Sergeant laylor marched unflimehingly along and ordered the police to drive out of the cross streets all owners of wagons and trucks who had put in a special supply of seats for ducata. Captain Schultz and als men marched down from One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, and anded in the wors. Inspector Dirks and Captain Beatty drove up and down the drive to see that all was in order. At Eighty-sixth-st, after passing the bridge, country people were in entire possession. And they so continued. The people who had taken their positions in Broadway and Fifth-ave, lost the most beautiful and picturesque part of the march. From the beginning of the drive at Seventy-second-st, to One-hundred-and-twentieth-st, the view afforded was one of the most, if not the most, siriking to be seen, at least near any centre of large population in this country, and this magnificent sight was the great and the absorbing theme of the thousands of poople scattered along the drive. The curving Hudson with its glimpses of water sparking through the trees, the men-of-war and the piping steambouts, all in view on a most beautiful day and in a designiful atmosphere, were enthusiastically praised. "Why," exclaimed an enthusiastic man from Chicago, "this is the most beautiful drive in the world and the monument of General Grant cannot but become

the most beautiful drive in the world and the monument of General Grant cannot but become a Mecca."

The most picturesque group of people along the route was that collected on a knoll at Eighty-sixth-st. The knoll rises abruptly from the drive, on the river side, and commands a view of the route for a quarter of a mile to the south and nearly as far to the north. Those who perched here among the rocks, beneath the gracious sky and under the tempering breeze, were the most fortunate of all the sightseers. At 10 o'clock the knoll was a beenive, without buzzing. Many people gathered under the trees at Ninetieth-st., and several buggles were drawn up there. At the sweep of the Hudson at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. one of the most interesting collections of people was seen. Here suddenly the number of sight-seers was enlarged; the noble river swept away in a magnificent curve, the river-side walk overlooked a beautiful stretch of scenery, while below in the river men-of-war lay like silent seminels. At a few minutes past 10 the firing of minute-guns from the war-ships told of the starting of the procession.

Along the drive near the tomb people began assembling as early as 8 o'clock; some were even earlier. They came mostly tarough One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.; thence alimbing up the steep and newly upturned road to the summit at One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., where huge stands were erected. The multitude ignored those and gathered in quiet expectation along the drive. Many could only see the cross rising from the tomb. Yet they appeared content with so much. The standing space was narrow, and a great many were obliged to retreat to lower ground where cobble-stones and gravel afforded a scarcely agreeable foot hold. Although every inch of space seemed occupied at 10 o'clock, yet at 11 new groups of men, women and enlidern still climbed up the height and peered forward in expectation of the arrival of the procession and the short and simple ceremonies at the tomb.

peered forward in expectation of the arrival of the procession and the short and simple ceremonics at the tomb.

Throughout this long stretch of humanity from the city's council hall to the environs of Manhattanville, through Broadway's tortuous course, Fifth-ave,'s stately presuce, along the Boulevard and up the lovely Riverside Drive, this outpouring of citisens in the early part of the day was remarkable for its greatness, its qui-tness, its easy self-restraint, its self-confident manhoed.

EARLY SCENES AT THE CITY HALL. REMOVING THE COFFIN TO THE FUNERAL

When the iron gates of the City Hall were close at 1 a. m. the throng of people in the Park before the building did not disperse but lingered on gazing wistfully at the building and the moving figures within the corridor. All night long the shifting currents of humanity flowed back and forth over the asphalt walks, and the day breaking over the tops of the lofty buildings in Park Row and Nassau-st found the restless throng still moving aimlessly through the serpentine ways waiting to witness the transfer of the coffin to the funeral car. The places

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

RENEWAL OF THE TURKISH ALLIANCE-LIBERAL DISSENSIONS.

SPECIAL MISSION TO CONSTANTINOPLE-MI FORSTER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN ADVOCATING TWO KINDS OF LIBERALISM-LORD RANDOLPI CHURCHILL'S DISREGARD OF PRECEDENTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 LONDON, Aug. 8 .- Sir Henry Drummond Wolff arts to-day for Egypt via Constantinople. His riends here say that the most important part of his mission will be transacted at the Turkish capital, while it is widely believed on the Continen that Lord Salisbury's real aim is an Anglo-Turkish alliance preparatory to a struggle with Russia standstill. M. de Giers has gone to Franzenbad for a two months' holiday. Rumors are current that Lord Salisbury is ready to aban-don arbitration on the Penjdeh incident, but Russia still declines to keep her pledge respecting Zulfikar. Lord Salisbury's very moderate tone in his statement in the House of Lords respecting foreign affairs on Tuesday strengthens the belief abroad and at home that he is continuing the pol ley of conciliation. MR. FORSTER'S SPEECH.

The centrifugal forces at work in the Liberal party were sharply defined in two speeches within a week, by Mr. Forster at Bradford, and by Mr. Chamberlain at Holl. Mr. Forster, ostracis by the caucus, which clearly intends to tolerate n independence except among Radicals, himself called meeting of his constituents, which the Bradfor Liberal Association refused to summon. He took farewell of Bradford, where hereafter he will con test a single division instead of the whole town His powerful and admirable speech reviewed his own career as a representative for a quarter of a century. He reiterated his well-known opinion on American affairs, Ireland, the Colonies and Mr Gladstone's foreign policy, distinctly declining pledge himself to follow wherever Mr. Gladston might choose to lead. He laid down a platform of his own, condemning much of the new-fashioned Radical socialism, including the graduated incom tax and Home Rule under the disguise of Mr

Chamberlain's proposed elective councils. MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH. Mr. Chamberlain devoted the whole of his elabo rate address on Wednesday to a development of h socialistic programme. He declared himself uncon rinced by criticism on his former speeches and unre pentant. He divided England into rich and poor and plainly indicated that his purpose force the rich to surrender some portion their wealth to the poor. He advanced two specific proposals, the first dealing with the land in a manner to insure possession o allotments to laborers, to limit the control of the owner, and to enable the local authorities to acquire compulsorily in order to sell to small holders; and the second, a graduated tax on property. He arranged the figures so as to show that the poor pay twice as much tax on income as the rich. He argue in favor of confiscating a certain portion of the property of the rich in order to attain a more equa istribution of wealth throughout the country.

Mr. Chamberlain put this in less naked phras ology, but in effect the scheme is as stated. It is certain that a large portion of the Liberal party will decline to foll sw Mr. Chamberlain in advocatin what they regard as a policy of plunder. MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

The antagonism between the moderate Liberal and Radicals is daily growing. It adds importance to the question whether Mr. Gladstone is likely to retain the leadership of the party.

Mr. Gladstone sails to-night in Mr. Brassey's yacht Sunbeam on a three weeks' trip to Norway, Dr. Andrew Clark accompanying him. The Times treats the voyage as a matter of National concern. It believes the decision whether Mr. Gladstone is to retain the Liberal leadership in the coming campaign depends upon the result of this journey. This is taking things too solemnly. The physician in charge of Mr. Gladstone's throat thinks that the recovery of his voice is only a question of time, and fully expects that he will be able to speak in public within a few weeks. His health otherwise is per fectly good.

ing, consisting of letters from Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord St. Oswald (the late Tory whip), and Mr. Parnell. These are called out by the recent speech of Mr. Herbert Gladstone Leeds, respecting the treaty between the Tories and the Parnellites. Mr. Herbert Gladstone alleged that Lord Randolph Churchill expressly promise Mr. Parnell to drop the Crimes Act and to pass a bill for the benefit of Irish laborers and the Lane Purchase bill. He defied contradiction. Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord St. Os wald and Mr. Parnell each declares the statement to be entirely false and denies the existence of a common alliance. Not one of them explains how t happens that events in Parliament follow precisely the course that might be expected if such an alliance had been in force.

PARLIAMENTARY INDUSTRY. The closing hours of the session show unex-pected energy and industry in both Houses, every important bill having made progress. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach plainly signified that the intentior of the Government was to pass all leading measares mentioned in the Government's original programme. It is now probable that even the Land Purchase bill will become a law. The Housing of the Poor bill, though abandoned by Sir Charles

Dilke, may yet pass.

The Criminal Law amendment was read a third time last night after a debate which all decen papers abridged. It will probably become a law in a shape not materially different from what it would have been without the loathsome agitation of one sensational sheet-

The prorogation is not now expected before the

THE INDIAN BUDGET SPEECH. Lord Randolph Churchill's Indian budget speech on Thursday proved unexpectedly senembodying an attack on Lord Ripon's administration as Viceroy, a performance without a precedent in Parliamentary statements of Indian Secretaries. Lord Randolph Churchill's accusation in many points is as difficult to answer as it is deficient in generosity. Lord Hartingtan replied, acknowledging the ability of Lord Ran-dolph Churchill's speech and defending Lord Ripon, who is himself expected to reply next week in the House of Lords. GENERAL GRANT'S DEATH.

The London papers publish daily copious telegraph c accounts of General Grant's funeral, The Times whose reports are fullest and in the worst taste, whose reports are funce of honor in its columns. The memorial service at Westminster Abbey was reported with unusual fulness. The comments of the press were sympathetic, those of The St. James's Gazette excepted, which represents the same im placable minority of English satisfaction with the outhern Confederacy whose hatred of the Union The Saturday Review expressed last week. G. W. S.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST CHOLERA. THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC CREATES A RIGID QUAR-MADRID, Aug. 8 .- Incomplete returns repor

4,689 new cases of obolera throughout Spata yesterday, and 1,652 deaths from the disease. LONDON, Aug. 8.—The ports of the Argentine Republic have been closed against all arrivals from Spain and LARGE ISSUE OF BONDS BY PARIS.

the city government intended to issue for the construc-A REWARD FOR FARQUHARSON. DUBLIN, Aug. 8 .- A reward of £500 has

PARIS, Aug. 8 .- The amount of bonds which

A RUPTURE IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, Aug. 8.-The negotiations between the Liberal londers in relation to the formation of an electoral programme for uniting all sections of the party electoral programme for uniting all sections of the party have been decisively ruptured. The meetings which have taken place between Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain have shown that no common platform is possible. Mr. Chamberlain declined to abandon the Radical propaganda of graduated taxation of property, free education, laborers' allotments at low rents, or the scheme of home rule. The declarations made by him in his speech at Hull followed the rupture with the other Liberal leaders and were taken as an open manifeste that he had unfurled the flag of leadership of the Radicals and that henceforth he would be free from the control of Mr. Gladstone or of the Whig

The anxiety of the Moderate Liberals for the return of Mr. Gladstone to active political leadersh-p becomes more intense. There will be confusion worse confounded more intense. There will be confusion worse confounded without him. Mr. Herbert Gladatone informs inquirers after his father's health that he has recovered the full use of his voice. Mr. Gladatone tells his friends that he has undertaken a yachting cruies for the purpose of establishing his vocal strength so that he may be fitted to perform prolonged platform work. In the meantime, he says, any strain affects his veice, and he declines even to hold converse except of short duration. An unbiased opinion prevails that the ex-Premier, notwithstanding the efforts he is making to add to his strength, will be unable to take a prominent part in the electoral campaign.

THE DILKE SCANDAL. PROCEEDINGS FOR DIVORCE BROUGHT BY DONALD

CRAWFORD-A DEFENCE TO BE MADE. LONDON, Aug. 8 .- The petition in the divorce proceedings instituted by Donald Crawford against his wife, and in which Sir Charles Dilke, president of the Local Government Board in Mr. Gladstone's Cabi-net, is made co-respondent, was filed on Wednesday last. Sir Charles Dilke has retained ex-Attorney-General

Mr. Crawford is a barrister and many years older that his wife. He held a subordinate but important official position in the office of the Lord Advocate for Scotland in Whitehall. Mrs. Crawford is only twenty years of age. She is the daughter of Thomas Eustace Smith, Radical Member of Parliament for Tynemouth. Her slater is the widow of Ashton Dilke.

ENGLAND PERMANENTLY IN EGYPT. LONDON, Aug. 8."-Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Envoy to Egypt, has arrived at Paris the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to explain Lord Sallsbury's statement that the British troop Lord Salisbury's statement that the British troops would remain in Egypt until order had been secured. There are indications that Lord Salisbury is preparing for the manent occupation of Egypt. The War Office has been ordered to strengthen the Egyptian army. An increasing number of English officers in Egypt from the Indian service are receiving permanent appointments in place of the temporary appointments they have hitherto held. Classes have been formed for non-commissioned officers and privates for the study of the Arabic language. Arrangements have been made to send out the families of privates when desired.

FOUND DEAD IN MID-OCEAN.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 8 .- The French Consul Sydney, C. B., has received a letter to the effect that h trig Deux Cousins, of St. Brieux, passed ! mid-Atlantic a large ship's boat containing the dead nodies of three men. The boat had a piece of pole for a lag-staff, to which was attached a piece of canvas as a

THE TORY AND PARNELL ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 8 .- Herbert Gladstone, son of the ex-Piemier, in his assertion that an alliance had been made between the Conservatives and Parnellites hinted that Baron St. Oswald, of Nostell (Mr. Rowland Winn), was promoted to the House of Loris in return for his services in arranging the contract between the two parties.

Belfast, Aug. 8.—The Marquis of Hamilton has in-

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—The Earl of Carriarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is softering from acute rheumatism, and consequently his contemplated tour of Ireland has been postponed.

LONDON, Aug. 8 .- The Post says the latest ispatches received at the Foreign Office from M. de Siers are so pacific in tone as to indicate a speedy and Sir Henry Drumwond Wolff, special envoy to the Su-tan, left London to-day for Brussels, en route to Conthe depot to bid farewell to Sir Henry was

A BLACKMAILER PUNISHED.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.-The Englishman named Boydell, who was arrested here on July 30 for writing Mr. Gladstone demanding \$1.500 before August 8, was Mr. Gladstone demanding \$1.000.

to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Boydell had inreatened to publish disagreeable details of a private character if Mr. Gladstone failed to send the money by the time stated.

Boydell is to perform hard labor during his imprison-

THE PANAMA CANAL SCHEME. LONDON, Aug. 8 .- The French Government continues to withhold its assent to the issue of \$24,000,000 worth of Panama Canal lettery bonds. The shares of the company, which were selling two months ago at 481 france, have fallen to 441 france. M. de Lesseps maintains his confidence that the public will subscribe to the new issue of bonds.

ROBERT BUCHANAN ILL.

LONDON, Aug. 8 .- Robert Buchanan is seriousivill. He is suffering from congestion of the lungs. He contracted the disease in New-York.

DOMINION AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8 .- Messrs. Lemieux, MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—Mossis. Lemicux of Greenshields and Fitzpatrick, Riel's counsel, arrived here from Regina yesterday. Messra. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick left for Quebec last night. Mr. Lemieux declares that the trial was an unfair one, there being a preconceived idea that Riel was to be found gullty.

Ottawa, Aug. S.—The returns of the Canadian insur-OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—The returns or the Canacian insur-ance business for last year show a great increase over 1883. In the fire insurance there was an increase in the total amount insured of \$33,243,748, and in life insur-rance of \$11,250,851. During the year \$9,689,148 was paid in premiums, \$3,484,568 of which was received by purely Canadian companies, the remainder being divided between British and American offices.

Boston, Aug. 8 (Special).-The Misses Davis of Philadelphia, who are stopping at the cottage of J. B. Moore in Jerusalem Road, Cohasset, met with a serious

their carriage became frightened and ran away. Near the Nantasket Pier the carriage was overturned, throw-ing out the occupants. The ladies were seriously hurt. A GIRL ASSAULTED BY A COW. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 8 (Special).-Eliza orin, about fifteen years of age, had her leg broken and

ident at 2 o'clock yesterday. The horses attached to

was otherwise terribly injured last night in a struggle n the public streets with a mad cow. Had she not been recued by lookers-on she would have been gored to SHOT WITH HIS OWN GUN. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 8 .- John Keegan,

ineteen years of age, was killed this forenoon by the cidental discharge of his gun while he was in the cod-hunting. The charge of shot entered his right de above the hip.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ROBBING A HOTEL-KEEPER.

ROBBING A HOTEL-KEEPER.

PHOENICIA, Aug. 8.—C. C. Winne, who keeps a hotel here, was robbed of \$550 one night this week by a thief, who chimbed in his bedroom window and took the money from his trousers.

NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 8.—The two men found murdered near here yesterday prove to be Jacob Sewell and his sou, from Short Creek, Kanasa, who had been camping recently a short distance from town. Henry Stacy and wife have been arrosted, charged with the murder.

A LEGISLATOR IN TROUBLE.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Warrants were issued yesterday from the Circuit Court for the arrest of Thomas il. Laidley, member of the Legislature from this County, and Dr. J. E. Wettrell, charging them with analyzaction upon. Miss Effic Jefferson, the daughter of Washington Jefferson, one of the largest capitalists of the county.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

87. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—Lightning struck the house of Neis Enquist, a Sradford, Minn., on Thursday night, killing Mr. Enquist, age sixty-four, and a hired man, Wenson. Five other persons in the house were severely injured.

en offered for the capture of Robert Farquharson, the BLAINE'S VIEWS OF GRANT.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AN ORATION SPOKEN AT AUGUSTA.

THE CAREER OF A GREAT GENERAL, A GREAT STATESMAN AND A TRUE PATRIOT. Augusta, Me., Aug. 8.—Services in memory of General Grant were held here to-day. Mr. Biaine

delivered an oration. He said:

Public sensibility and personal sorrow over the death
of General Grant are not confined to one continent. A
profound admiration for great qualities, and still
more profound graticude for great services
have touched the heart of the people with
true sympathy, increased even to tender emotions by the agony of his closing days and the undoubted heroism with which he morally conquered a last cruel fate. The world in its hero worship is dis-inating and practical, if not, indeed, selfish. Em mere ambition receives the cheers of the multitude and the ceremonial honors of the Government; but if he brings no boon to his country, his fame will find ne abiding place in the centuries that follow. The here for the ages is he who has been chief and foremost in contributing to the moral and material progress, to the grandeur and glory of the succeeding generation. Washington secured the freedom of the Colonies and founded a new Nation. Liucoln was the prophet whe warned the people of the cylis that were undermining our free Government and the statesman who was called to leadership in the work of their extirpation. Grant was the soldier who, by victory in the field, gave vitality and force to the policies and philanthropic measures which Lincoln defined in the Cabinet for the regeneration and security of the Re-

from an instinct, perhaps from a deep-scated necessity of human nature. Heroes cannot be multiplied. The gods of mythology lost their sacredness and their power promised land! Who marched with Alexander from the Bosphorus to India! and who commanded the legions of Casar in the conquest of Gaul! Who crossed the At-lantic with Columbus! Who ventured through the Who fought with Wellington at Waterloo I Alas! how soon it may be asked. Who marched with Sherman from the mountain to the sea! Who fought with Meade on the victorious field of Gettysburg! Who shared with Thomas in the glories of Nashville! Who went with stained valley! General Grant's name will survive through the centuries, because it is indiscribily con-nected with the greatest military and moral triumph is the history of the United States. If the armies Juson had ultimately failed, the vast and ceneficent designs of Lincoln would have een frustrated and he would have been known in his ory as a statesman and philanthropist who, in the cause of humanity, chérished great aims which he could not realize, and conceived great ends which he could not attain; as an unsuccessful ruler whose policies distract and dissevered his country; while General Grant would have taken his place with that long and always increas-ing array of great men who were found wanting in the supreme hours of trial.

WHY GRANT'S NAME WILL BE HONORED. But a higher power controlled the result. God in his gracious mercy had not raised those men for works

which should come to haught. In the expression of Lincoln," No human counsel devised nor did morta plishment those human agents were sustained b nor. As long as the slavery of human belogs shall be abborred and the freedom of man assured. Grant shall be recalled with gratitude, and in the cycles of the fub are the story of Lincoln's life can never be told without associating Grant in the enduring splender of his own

General Grant's military supremacy was ho

earned, without factious praise and without extraneous help. He had no influence to urge his promotion except such as was attracted by his own achievements. He had won to his support. He rose more rapidly than any military leader in history, from the command of a single regiment to the supreme direction of a militon of men, divided into many great armies and operating over an area as large as the empires of Germany and Austria combined. He exhibited extraordinary qualities in the field. Bravery among American officers is a rule which has, happily, had few exceptions; but as an eminent general said, Grant possessed a quality above bravery. He had an insensibility to danger, apparently an unconsciousness of fear. Bestdes that, he possessed an evenues of ludgment to be depended upon in sunshine and in storm. Napoleon said. "The rarest attribute among generals is 2-o'clock-in-the-moraing courage." "I mean," he added, "unprepared courage, that which is necessary on an unexpected occasion, and which, in spite of the most unfore-seen events, leaves full freedom of judgment and prompteess of decision."

No better description could be given of the type of courage which distinguished General Grant.

His constant readiness to fixth was another quality which, necording to the same great authority, established his right as a commander.

"Generals," said the exile at St. Helena, "are rarely found eager to give battle; they choose their positions, consider their combinations, and their indecision begins."

Nothing," added this greatest warrier of modern

blished his right as a commander.

"Generals," said the exile at St. Helena, "are rarely found eager to give battle; they choose their positions, consider their combinations, and their indecision begins."

"Nothing," added this greatest warrier of modern times, "nothing is so difficult as to decide."

General Grant in his services in the field never once exhibited indecision, and it was this quality that gave him his crowning characteristic as a military lowier. He inspired his men with a sense of their invincibility and they were theneforth invincible.

The career of General Grant, when he passed from military to civil administration, was marked by his airong qualities. His Presidency of eight years was filed with events of magnitude in which, if his judgment was sometimes questioned, his patriotian, was always conceded. He entered upon his office after the angry disturbance caused by the singular conducts of Lincoln's successor, and quietly enforced a policy which had been for four years the sause of bitter dispatation. His election to the Presidency proved in one important aspect a landmark in the listory of the country. For nearly fifty years prodeding that event there had been few Presidential elections in which the fats of the Union had not in some degree been agitated, either by the threats of political malcontents or in the apprehension of timid patriots. The Union was saved by the victory of the Army commanded by General Grant. No menace of its desiruction has ever been heard since General Grant's victory before the people. Death always holds are stilled, benevolence is restored, wrongs are repaired, justice is done. It is impossible that a career so lone, so prominent, so positive as that of General Grant should not have provoked strife and engendered emity. For more than twenty years, from the death of Lincoln to the close of his own infe, General Grant should not have provoked strife and engendered emity. For more than twenty years, from the death of Lincoln to the close of his own infe, General Gra

A EULOGY BY GENERAL NOYES. ADDRESS MADE AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICES IN

Cincinnati, Aug. 8.—Appropriate services in memory of General Grant were held in Music Hall General Noyes made an oration which created a prefound impression. He opened it with these words:

We gather to-night in the shadows of death with tearful eyes and aching hearts, to pay our humble tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the illustrious soldier and statesman whose mortal part was borned to-day by loving hands to itshast resting place. Toroughout all our land, flags are at helf-mast, the streets are sad with sable draperics, business is suppended, munte guns preclaim a great Matieusi calkadity, the people meet with bated broath and sad-toned voices to talk of the universal berawament, walls lightnings traveres the pathways of the sea, bringing mesusages of condolence and sympathy to the stricker mourners of Mt. McGregor from Rings and emperors and all the monarchs of the world.

In the midst of all this manifestation